AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1869.

ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

WHILE the Labor Congress was considering a multitude of problems which it was unable to solve, in this city, Miss Beecher was calling the attention of the National Educational Convention at Trenton to the importance of securing for women a better training in the arts for which they are specially adapted than that they now usually receive. In taking this ground she advanced ideas which are applicable to boys or young men, as well as girls or young ladies, and incidentally directed attention to a duty which is often fearfully neglected.

Every right-feeling parent recognizes that in his own experience the sense of ability to support himself, to win his own bread by his own labor, has really been the mainspring of his happiness. It may be called very "plain talk," but it is true that the comfort of everyday life arises very much from the security of the morrow, and the possession of a trade at one's fingers' ends is better for practical purposes than any amount of sermonizing upon faith or inculcation of patience.

It was said of old that no human parent would give his son a stone when he begged for bread, but what is the food now offered to the insatiate cravings of the rising generation? Fathers who have dined on husks and found them wholesome, too often offer their children unlimited cakes and ale.

This short-sighted soft-heartedness is really criminal weakness. The harsh discipline of former times has passed away: the father has no longer the life and death of his child in his hand in its most obvious significance of absolute authority, but in a higher sense both life and death are under his control, because he must guide the youth in preparation for

"Our daily bread" is the first petition taught to us. Divine authority has bidden us to ask for it, even before praying for moral support in the daily warfare with evil. The parent has received a delegated authority which brings with it a similar obligation, and that indulgence which enfeebles the child and renders him helpless and dependent is a direct violation of the prescribed duty.

The rights of labor are being widely discussed; but deeper still, and of more vital importance, is the right and ability to labor. "By the sweat of thy brow thou shalt earn thy bread," was pronounced as a curse, that it might become a necessity of our being, and its blessing.

The vicissitudes of this life are such that the millionaire of to-day is the beggar of tomorrow. Riches indeed have wings, and the only certain treasure to be laid up on earth is that moral, mental, and physical training which creates a creature so far independent of circumstances that he will not starve when unsuccored by the hard-won money of others.

An application of these general doctrines to the prevailing social and industrial system quickly exposes one of the most fruitful causes of want, scarcity, and crime. Year after year the proportionate number of idle and helpless members of society increases. In former times, in this country, almost every young man and every young woman was able when in good health to earn their living, either by a direct encounter with the world or by services rendered under the parental roof. Now the idle and unpreductive classes can be counted by millions, and the taxes imposed by laziness and inefficiency on those who really strive to make headway far exceed the burdens created by the national and municipal debts and expenditures.

The women complain of the lack of opportunities for labor; and yet how rare it is to find a really good dressmaker, a first-rate nurse, an excellent cook, or a well-trained servant! In the whole labor-field allotted under the old social system to women fearful gaps still exist, notwithstanding the importation of hundreds of thousands of servant girls from Germany and Ireland, and the chief obstacle to the extension of women's sphere of labor must be found in their own neglect to qualify themselves properly and fully for the discharge of the contemplated duties. There are brilliant exceptions to this rule, and where women have taken pains to become superior school-teachers, physicians, clerks, designers, actresses, or authors, they have rarely or never failed to secure liberal pecuniary rewards. All the reformatory measures in the world will not compel the community to willingly pay large wages for inferior or useless service. Those who perpetually "agitate" such subjects do no practical good for themselves unless they follow agitation as a means of livelihood, while the quiet woman who industriously and persistently qualifies herself for any pursuit within the range of her powers, is on the sure highway to pecuniary independence.

In some respects the boys and young men of this generation are in even a worse plight than their sisters. The professions are already overcrowded, and now the demand goes up from trades unions that no apprentices shall be received. Puzzled fathers, encountering difficulties on every hand, postpone from time to time a final decision in regard to the future pursuits of their sons, and as the years glide swiftly by, the stripling emerges from youth into manhood, before he has received the slightest preparation for an encounter with the world.

When he seeks employment he finds , that the easy places, which anybody can fill, are crowded to repletion; that a hundred applicants apply for every proffered clerkship, and various trustees is a matter of secondary im-

Evening Telegraph | a hundred clamorous place-hunters ask for every office. Meanwhile he finds good, usescarce. They can fix their own wages by a "strike," and obtain steady situations whenever they desire them.

The inevitable deduction from this condition of affairs is, that the means of practical instruction in useful arts for boys as well as girls should be greatly extended. It matters little whether Young America can jabber French or Latin, if he knows how to build houses or make shoes; and a knowledge of household affairs will prove more useful to young ladies, no matter what may be their future position in life, than all the accomplishments they can acquire. If they get both it is well, but if either must be dispensed with, let it be that portion of their training which tends to intensify their helplessness.

THE CITY TRUSTS BOARD.

THE passage of a law placing the administration of all the trusts held by the city in the hands of a board of gentlemen to consist of the Mayor, the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, and twelve citizens to be selected by the judges of the different courts, was heartily approved by citizens of all parties, except the members of the different rings who had an interest in mismanagement of the funds entrusted to the city for specific uses, It was everywhere felt that to allow greedy politicians to control any longer the enormous wealth represented by the various trusts held by the city would be a scaudal and disgrace, and that the only way in which an honest administration could be secured would be by removing them out of the sphere of party politics altogether, and placing them in the hands of men of wellknown probity of character, who would be above suspicion. The benefits of such au arrangement as this has been shown in other cases, and as our courts are at present constituted, with an able and honest judiciary. public opinion generally designated the judges as the proper persons to appoint such persons to manage the trusts as would be in every way desirable. In compliance with the terms of the law, therefore, the judges met on Saturday, and made the following appoint-

Chief Justice Thompson named Henry M. Phillips, Judge Read named William B. Mann, Judge Agnew named William Welsh; Judge Sharswood named Edward King: Judge Williams named Gus. S. Benson: Judge Thayer named Alexander Biddle: Judge Allison named C. H. T. Collis; Judge Brewster named George H. Stuart: Judge Ludlow named Jas. Campbell: Judge Hare named J. H. Michener; Judge Peirce named J. G. Fell; Judge Allison named James I. Claghorn for Judge Stroud, who refused to make any nomination. Of the twelve trustees thus appointed, Messrs. Phillips, King, and Campbell are Democrats, and the other nine are Republicans. This board is entirely satisfactory in all respects, with but two exceptions. and these are the appointees of Judges Read

Mr. Phillips is well known as an able lawyer and a gentleman of high character. Welsh is a merchant, and has an unimpeachable reputation; Judge Edward King is an able lawyer and is considered a valuable member of the board: Messrs. Benson and Biddle are brokers, well known as liberal and public-minded citizens; Mr. Stuart is a wealthy merchant, and is known to the public as an active agent in the promotion of religious and charitable enterprises: Judge James Campbell was formerly Postmaster-General Mr. Michener is a member of the firm of J. H. Michener & Co.: Mr. Fell is a merchant who has always taken a great interest in public affairs without becoming a politician, and the same may be said of Mr. Claghora. the President of the Commercial Bank.

Mr. Mann is well known as the friend of Judge Allison, and Mr. Collis, although the fact may not be generally known, is the protege of Judge Reed. Judge Allison, it will be seen, appoints the friend of Judge Reed, and the compliment is returned by Judge Reed appointing the friend of Judge Allison, a pleasant little arrangement that the public generally will scarcely approve of very heartily. We have nothing whatever to say at present about the ability, legal or otherwise, of Messrs, Mann and Collis, but it is certain that they are not the proper men to place on such a board as this, if for no other reason than that they are generally unpopular and that they have not the confidence of the community at large. Messrs. Mann and Collis have extended reputations as political wirepullers, and whether this reputation is deserved or not; it will materially impair their usefulness as administrators of the city trusts. and will place all the transactions of the board under a cloud of suspicion. Should the board not meet the expectations of the public, should by any chance its administration of the city trusts be considered blameworthy, Messrs. Fell, Claghorn, Stuart, Welsh, and their associates will be likely to escape censure until it is proved conclusively that they are in fault, while public opinion will from the first point to Messrs. Mann and Collis as the creators of difficulty, and upon them will be imposed the task of vindication.

One great object that was had in view in the creation of this Board of Trustees was to take the management of the trust out of the hands of just such men as William B. Mann and Charles H. T. Collis. Judge Read and Judge Allison knew this perfectly well, and their appointment of these persons is a deliberate violation of the confidence reposed in them. There are plenty of lawyers in the city of Philadelphia as learnad and as astute as either of the above individuals named, who have never soiled their reputations by descending into the dirty pool of politics; there are plenty of merchants, professional men, and in fact, men in all classes of life, who are fully capable every way, and who would have given satisfaction to the public. The politics of the

portance, provided the men themselves are of the right stamp. That Messrs. Mann and Collis are Republicans is nothing in their favor; and while we would prefer to have the majority of the board Republicans, it would be better in every way to have upon it Democrats who will command the confidence of all parties than Republicans who make a trade of politics, and in whom nobody has to-

THE CRACOW HORROR.

The case of Barbara Ubryk, who was recently released from confinement in a Carmelite nunnery at Cracow, has already become historic. The story of her sufferings, as we have published it by extracts from our foreign exchanges, is so heartsickening that it borders on the incredible, and for the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that the writers who have attempted to portray the horrors of that living grave have been led astray by their zeal in the cause of sensationalism. But the facts that the accounts given in the papers of Catholic Austria and Protestant England are essentially the same, and that the persecutors of the unfortunate woman have as yet found no open apologists, lead us reluctantly to the belief that the story as we have given it is essentially correct.

The main bearing of any discussion of the case is its effect upon the whole monastic system of the Austrian empire. Happily there is no issue involved between Catholicism and Protestantism as rival phases of Christianity. Austria is essentially a Roman Catholic country, and the warfare which is now being waged against the Carmelite nunnery of Cracow is apparently confined within the limits of the Church to which the institution owes allegiance. The Austrian Minister of Public Worship, who certainly is, or ought to be, a devout Catholic, desires the opinion of the Bishop having jurisdiction over the establishment "as to whether the maintenance of the nunnery is desirable, even on behalf of the Church itself," and expresses the belief that "under the most favorable hypothesis, no good work can be expected from it for many years."

The discovery in some of the recesses of the building, subsequent to the release of the imprisoned nun, of certain instruments of torture, has, it would seem, decreed the fate of the institution, even though it should be proven that they had been rusting in idleness for centuries. And when this one institution is dismantled, the whole system receives a shock which, while it may not operate to entirely undermine it, will tend to render impossible for all time to come the perpetration of such brutal outrages as are said to have marked the miserable career of Barbara Ubryk. This will result, as all right-minded people can not but acknowledge, in a positive gain to the Church and in extending widely the sphere and influence of the different religious bodies.

Whatever may have been the moral or mental condition of the unfortunate woman when she was first immured in her cell, the only accounts which have thus far reached us show that at the time of her release her reason had been entirely unsettled, and that such had, in all probability, been her state for years. In this view of the case, the treatment to which she was subjected was utterly inexcusable. Her evident insanity was made an excuse for continuing the restraint in which she had been placed, and one of the nuns whose testimony has been made public, and who had frequently acted as superior of the convent, apologized for it on the ground that there was a hope that the prisoner would in time become calm and composed. Yet the marked change which has been noted her demeanor since her removal to a regular lunatic asylum shows how utterly groundless was this hope, how radically wrong the course pursued by the authorities of the nunnery, even when we give them credit for being actuated solely by a desire to prevent their victim from inflicting injury upon herself and others, and to bring about a speedy restoration of her mental faculties. Under the class of treatment which experience has demonstrated to be the best for persons of shattered intellect, Barbara Ubryk has gradually been transformed from the wild and slavering idiot which her filthy, sunless cell revealed, into a cleanly, harmless, and melancholy woman. Both the moral and mental aspects of her case are not without a lesson to the world at large, and to the Church in particular, and the result of the exposure of her sufferings will react quite as beneficially upon the Church as upon the victim of the Cracow

SABBATH HOSPITALITIES.

"Brooklyn may be the city of churches, said a cultured foreigner while in this country, several years since; "but Philadelphia is decidedly the city of church-going people. At half-past four o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, say our local columns, a general alarm was sounded by the fire-alarm telegraph, and Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, was given an exhibition of the skilful workings of the Fire Department. Philadelphia is a big city, and the incontestable proof of her bigness is this ability to skilfully cater to different tastes. To be frank, a critic might point out a few omissions in yesterday's exhibition, but what matters that when Captain Shaw, a true Briton, "expressed himself highly pleased with the performance. Seventy companies with alertness and promptness" "blocked up the neighborhood of Broad and Buttonwood streets;" but only one engine gave a practical sample of what the boys could do. Through some mishap a good fire was not arranged, and it is modestly suggested that in a subsequent "performance" this oversight should be rectified. The practical efficiency of the department through out can be truthfully attested from personal experience. Not a sleeper within a radius of half a mile from the well-selected, because densely-inhabited, point of observation but was awakened to the audible consciousness that our firemen were alert and going to

For one, Chief Engineer George Downey, deserves and has won notoriety for this "performance." As Chairman of the Committee on Reception, he tendered the hospitalities of the city on Saturday afternoon; in company with other "notables" "he graced the table" at the hospitable banquet, and contributed an address at these international festivities; as Chief Engineer, he arranged and gave orders for the general alarm; and it seems almost beyond cavil that its whole wondrous conception sprang from his brain, as Minerva in old times from Jupiter's overburdened temples. Thanks to his energy, some of the companies had a chance to make very good time, and thus a Sabbath that bid fair to have some dreary, jog-trot features about it was enlivened. Citizens who have looked upon the almost empty reservoirs of the Schuylkill, and manufacturers who last week suspended their mills at a loss of tens of thousands of dollars of productive industries, are encouraged to believe things cannot be so bad when the Philadelphia Engine showed what a grand stream it could throw, being fraternally supplied by the Pennsylvania and America Hose Companies. And as for the staid churchgoing people, who in nearly every church that held service vesterday offered up worshipful petitions to the Almighty for bountiful showers of rain to avert an impending disaster that may yet befall should their prayers not be speedily answered, they need not look far to find a plain reason.

In the name of the Christians of Philadel. phia, who have made this city a real synonym for brotherly love and godly deeds, and in the name of Him not a jot of whose word passes away, and who says, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin debaseth any people," it is fitting that some token should be given to Chief Engineer Downey that will show how the authorities stand, an I indicate who is on the Lord's side. Let either a resolution of thanks be tendered to this new "notable," or let a resolution of condemnation be passed by City Councils in to-day's session that will be a precedent of warning in time to come that a Christian community has some rights of rest and of conscience that must be respected. What shall the answer be?

FROM TURNER BROTHERS & Co. we have received Harper's Magazine for september. The table of con-

tents is as follows;—

"Photographs from the High Rockies," iliustrated;
"The Eye and the Camera," iliustrated; "Out in the
Streets;" "Border Reminiscences," illustrated; "A
Summer Friend;" "A Health Trip to Brazil, "iliustrated; "Bob White;" "In Quiet Days;" "A Brave
Lady," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," illustrated;" "Change;" "An Author's Memories of Authors," illustrated;" "The Foster Brothers;"
"Too Clever by Half;" "The Progress of Electricity;"
"Leander Doolittle;" "My Enemy's Daughter," by
Justin McCarthy, illustrated; "Going Over to the
Enemy; "The Puritan Captain;" "The New Timothy," part X; "Editor's Easy Chair," "Editor's Book
Table; "Monthly Record of Current Events;"
"Editor's Drawer," tents is as follows:-"Egitor's Drawer."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS SOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.
The Monthly Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS-IAN ASSOCIATION will be held next MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Essay by J. H. COVLE, Esq. Subject: "Sabbath School Machinery."

Question for discussion: "Are the modern arrangements for conducting Sabbath Schools adequate to the ork helore us?" Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of rofessor John Bower. The public are invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mesquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
ARTIFICIAL Arms and Navy mutilater ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the
service, application may now be made, in person or by
letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and
who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1929 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12; Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

THE FINAL MEETING OF THE SURANCE COMPANY will be held August 24, 1809, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Wetherill House, SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

ROBERT J. MEE.

NOTICE.-A MEETING OF THE IN-STATES HOTEL, A SIEETING OF THE IN-corporators of the CONCERT HALL ASSOCIA-TION OF CAPE MAY CITY, will be beld at the UNITED STATES HOTEL, or TUESDAY EVENING, August 24, inst., at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of opening books for the subscription to the stock of said Association, and to elect Directors therefor.

BEST MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH Street, above Chesnut. On MONDAY, 23d instaut, and until further notice, the Newspaper Room will be opened at half-past 7 o'clock A. M. The Library Room will be opened at 9o'clock as heretofore. 8 2l stu 2l

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS. OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.
The Union Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for Mass Meetings as follows, viz.—
Troy, Bradford county, September 4, 1869. JOHN W. GEARY and the Hon. JOHN re been invited to address these meetings, and and to be present on both occasions.

Governor JOHN W. Or. A SCOTT have been invited to address these meetings, an have consented to be present on both occasions.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman. W. J. P. WHITE, G. W. HAMERSLY, M. L. QUAY, S. F. GWINNER.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVE-COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA,
NO. 716 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Income Tax for
1898, tax on Watches, Car.iages, etc., and Special or
License Tax for year ending April 39, 1870, is now due and
psyable at this office until SEPTEMBER II, 1809, after which the legal benalties will be added.

No further notice will be given.

This District comprises the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty sixta wards of this city.

Checks will be received. 8212t* WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Collector.

JAMES M. SCOVEL.

CAMDEN, N. J.

Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 612 to 1

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS. for table and kitchen use, give you the healths pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnish

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE-rator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1205

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the enly true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3% a 6 de la tarde en su aficina calle Nueva (sud) No. 735. Residenci en is celle de Green, No. 1817. DR. JOSEPH POEY.

Graduate of the University of Habana (Ouba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Nintli street. Residence No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours- to 11 A. M., 336 to 6 P. M.

WHEELER & WILSON 8 SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 85 fmwt

OLO I HING. ARE YOU GOING OUT OF TOWN?

Never go anywhere at all Without first stopping at GREAT BROWN HALL, For the clothes of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Are you bound for the mountains, or bound for the In either case, call at our GREAT BROWN STORE,
For some clothes, of
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Are you going to hunt, or fish, or shoot? Mind that you buy a travelling suit / Made by

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Some of it left!-! Cheap!

Yours respectfully,

Whether you travel by steamer or rail, If you value your comfort, sir, don't fall To call on ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Travel along, wherever you must, sir, But mind that you wear a linen duster, Bought of

PLEASE TO REMEMBER! Just before you start And buy of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

The pleasantest days of summer travel are yet before you, fellow-citizen

Rapidly as our summer stock of Thin Ciothes goes

Some of it left!-! Cheap!! Some of it left!-! Cheap!! Some of it left !- ! Cheap!!

And it is to your Interest

To call and buy it, before it is all gone.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL.

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT FIRE AT YONKERS. HERRING'S SAFES

AGAIN TESTED!

YONKERS, N. Y., August 13, 1869. MESSRS HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York-Gentlemen :- At the great fire here on Sunday night last (8th inst.), which covered an area of two blocks, we had two of your Safes in our building which passed safely through the ordeal. When first discovered they were surrounded by burning lumber, and bear evidence of having had a severe test, as our place of business occupied seven lots, all covered with buildings and lumber, all of which were entirely consumed, and to this heat the Safes were exposed. It was with great satisfaction that we found, upon cutting into our Safes, as they were so warped and swollen they could be opened in no other way, that our books and papers and money were all saved; indeed, the bills came out of the Safe without a singe, and nothing is discolored but the binding of the books. Respectfully yours, ACKERT & QUICK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HER-RING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Frank linite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent hereto-

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.

8 19 4ptf0

HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Or-

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENSSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 26, 1866.

Scaled bids will be received for the redemption of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State

F. JORDAN. Secretary of State. J. F. HARTRANFT,

R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. N. B .- No newspaper publishing the above without

authority will receive pay therefor.

DREXEL NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign

BANKERS. ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrange-

mests through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHEOF & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO., New York. Paris. [3 10 4

MEW SPICED SALMON.

FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SING-ing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. [821 im \$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT Academy, BERLIN, N. J. Roy. T. M. 821 awsh.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,

The all Term of this Institution will begin September 2.

731 s4t*

R. L. DASHIELL.

President.

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL M reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

A MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
OFFICE No. 1924 WALNUT Street.
CLASS ROOMS 1224 WALNUT and 887 N. BROAD.
Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 8, 1869.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24sw/2r. A NDALUSIA COLLEGE
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Charges \$250 to \$300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 812 im

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY,-A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL IN-STITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday,
September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to
781 5w

WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1700.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MON. DAY, September 6. For circulars apply to G. V. MAYS, A.M., Principal, 8 2 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia. FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N.

J. This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. Onlege opens September 16.

7 27 8m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President. RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH,

A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for business or high standing in Ool-egs. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m 7 17 3m U F U S A D A M S.

ELOCUTIONIST. GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and

Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [87] MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING RE-MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James
W. Queen & Co., and after August 35.
AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

TEVENS DALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH
AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boyswill commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instrution will be thorough and practical, embracing a carefupreparation for college. Circulars sent on request.

J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M. Principal,
8181m SOUTH AMBOY, N. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH

FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boat and day pupils, Nos. 1627 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Padelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

7 15 thatu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal. HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHES-NUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which

is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.

8.9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal. ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU-Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7276w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next

session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL. Principal.

RECTORYSCHOOL RECTORY SCHOOL

Rev. C. W. EVERENT, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year and refers to its oid pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, \$730 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.

Hamden, July 15, 1869. 727 2m

A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Taition will be
NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Glasses: payable
half yearly in advance.

half yearly in advance.

French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy at taught without extra charge. By order of the Tru GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasure

The Session will open on the made during the lications for admission may be made during the lications for admission may be made during the lications for admission may be made during the lications of JAMES W. ROBINS, Head Master 8 Is mwf sw WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY. S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WES

PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper par of the Third Netional Bank Building, will reopen h
School on MONDAY, tember 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will
be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and under the immediat being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practis of either light or heavy symnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is neede

to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commerce Circulars containing full information respecting Primar Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Mus Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal above. The rooms will be open for inspection August 21.

THE HILL."

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific
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FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!

At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Torm of the Nineteenth Annual Session wif
commence on WIDNESDAY, the sh day of September
next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars addres
REV. GEORGE F. MILLIER, A. M.
Principal.

REV. DRS.—Meigs. Scheeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seis Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bon berger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Crnikshanks, etc. HONS.—Judge Haddow, Leonard Myers. M. Russe Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Olyme John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James F. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Bogg C. F. Norton, L. b. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & De Charles Wannemacher, James, Keni, Santee & C. etc.

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Finely-ventilates class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet height, giving each rapple more than double the usu breathing space.

Wide, massive stairways, readering accidents in asserbling and dismissing almost impossible.

A corps of teaching arbitrat impossible, and consequently profitables a comparing the profitable of the art of imparting knowledge as making study interesting, and consequently profitables a making study interesting, and discipline calculated to maschool attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—indispensable requisite for complete success.

Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. b P. M., daily, on and after August 23.

Catalogues containing full particulars and the name of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution may be obtained at Mr. W. P. Warburton's, No. 450 Chaut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above.

Late Principal of the Northwest Public Gramm School.

817 in



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